

# SUGAR PLANTERS SEE MODERN METHODS FOR GROWING CANE CROP

Members Of Association Witness Demonstrations Of Latest Experiments In the Never Ending March Toward Greater Efficiency and Higher Standards In the Biggest Island Industry, and Wind Up Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting Of Their Organization

(From Saturday Advertiser)

MEN who manage Hawaii's sugar industry took a day off yesterday to see demonstrated the success of the latest accomplishments and experiments in their business in the never-ending march toward higher standards and greater efficiency.

On a jaunt to the fields of the Oahu and Ewa plantations, seventy-five members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, mostly plantation managers, ended the thirty-sixth annual gathering of the association with a day of instruction, observation and inspection in all lines of sugar cane raising.

It was experiment station day and the program was arranged by H. P. Agee, director of the association's experiment station and carried out with the assistance of E. K. Bull, manager of Oahu plantation, George E. Renton, manager of Ewa plantation, and the experiment station staff.

## Features On Program

Gasoline tractors for plowing, successful crops of H 109 cane and a wide range of exhibits and working experiments divided interest during the day.

Leaving the city in fourteen automobiles, the party went first to the upper lands of Oahu Sugar Company to see a demonstration of caterpillar tractors.

Here three Holt tractors performed evolutions for the association members that were highly interesting and instructive. A forty-five horsepower Holt tractor hauling a Spaulding deep tiller, plow was the center of interest. The caterpillar, unlike the usual tractor has no front or steering wheel, depending on its two caterpillar wheels with which it crosses ditches, mounds, roads and fields with equal ease. With but the two wheels, the tractor can turn in its own length.

Plows Wide Strip With three deep-till plows connected in a series, the tractor plowed a 500-foot strip about five feet in width in twelve minutes. The furrows averaged thirteen inches straight depth and between twelve and fifteen inches on the level.

An eighteen horsepower tractor gave a practical demonstration of its use on a plantation when it hauled a heavy motor truck loaded with machinery, that had been stalled, over muddy roads and through the fields.

Probably the most important demonstration of the day was the view of fields of H 109 cane grown on Ewa plantation. Manager Renton took his guests through fields of this new variety that astonished some of the managers. A few years ago H 109 was an experimental variety. Yesterday Mr. Renton showed to the planters that it was not only successful but that it far out-ranked almost any other variety of cane.

Ewa Cane "Wonderful" "Wonderful" was the term repeatedly used by the members of the association as they viewed the long, thick full-jointed canes of H 109 that are growing on Ewa.

At the makai side of Ewa mill Mr. Renton showed his guests a fine full field of H 109 that had been planted in October, 1915. The planters thought this was the best cane they had ever seen done with H 109. Then Mr. Renton sprang his surprise. Taking his visitors to the other side of the mill he opened to view a field of the new variety that had been planted in August, 1915, and was even better than "the best."

From Ewa, the party of planters then went to Waipio where they were the guests of the experiment station staff at the Waipio sub-station. After a lunch, picnic-style, under the trees, the managers were shown a score of interesting and instructive exhibits and demonstrations that may mean much to the sugar industry of Hawaii.

Alcohol From Molasses Manufacture of alcohol from final molasses, use of this alcohol to run an ordinary gas engine, feeding cattle with molasses and molasses, and an exhibit of the stages of a simple method for planters to grow their own seedlings were the four main working experiments that attracted the most attention. General exhibits of cane varieties, insect collections, fungus diseases, fertilizing materials, irrigation methods, legumes and information charts were housed in a large tent.

The alcohol manufacture was in charge of P. S. Burgess, station chemist, and P. R. Werthmuller, George Hutchinson and J. T. Moir Jr., assistants. Mr. Moir operated the gasoline engine with alcohol from molasses as fuel explaining to the planters that the only adjustment necessary was on the valves to allow higher compression and less air. The engine operated a cane-chopping machine and a small mill used by the station for experimental juices.

Chemist Burgess explained the manufacture of alcohol from molasses as follows: Reduce final molasses to fifty per cent, containing about eight per cent total sugar, by adding five times its volume of water. Inoculate the mixture with pure culture of distillery yeast after having acidified with sulphuric acid. Allow three days for fermentation. The mixture, after fermentation is then distilled by steam through a condenser in the ordinary manner and the resultant alcohol, about six per cent of the mass volume of the mixture, represents a final product of about eighty per cent recovery of the total sugar in the final molasses as alcohol. The final product is about six to five per cent alcohol on the first

## Plantation Heads Make Good Plowmen

Three plantation managers of the Islands did a "comeback" yesterday on the sugar planters' association trip to Oahu plantation that surprised and amused their fellow planters. When the caterpillar tractor started to haul three deep tiller plows over the Oahu fields, no plowmen were on hand. In an instant James Webster, manager of Pepee-Joe, John M. Ross, manager of Hala, and J. T. Moir, manager of Opono, were in the seats and acting as plowmen. They stuck with their levers all the way round the five hundred foot furrow, guiding the blades with skill in ground that was virgin soil. But the "plowmen" came in for a lot of good-natured joking.

## TWO FIRMS DECLARE EXTRA DIVIDENDS

Mineral Products Gains While Other Stocks Are Even

Extra dividends totaling \$335,000 were announced by two companies yesterday. These were Waiulua Agricultural Company, three per cent extra, \$185,000, payable December 15 and Alexander & Baldwin, four per cent extra, \$300,000, payable December 20.

Trading was light on the securities. Pacific Sugar Mill declined three-quarters; Hawaiian Pineapple gained three-quarters; Ewa, Waiulua, Hawaiian Consolidated Railway, A. T. McCurdy, Olan and Pioneer sold without change. Shares sold were 1010 by McBryde leading at 30¢.

An advance of six and a half points by Mineral Products to 1.34 was the feature of heavy trading in the unlisted stocks with Engle's Copper still hovering around the five dollar mark and Honolulu Oil holding steady at 3.57.

80¢, totaling 15,475, were Mineral Products, 2900 at 1.27½, 100 at 1.29, 1700 at 1.30, 150 at 1.32½, 350 at 1.33, 100 at 1.34; Honolulu Oil, 550 at 3.75; Engle's Copper, 1000 at 4.97½, 50 at 5.00; 575 at 4.95; Mountain King, 6800 at 45 cents; Montana Bingham, 1300 at 45 cents.

Bid and Asked prices were Honolulu Oil, 3.70-3.75; California Hawaiian, 10 cents bid; Engle's Copper, 4.95-4.97½; Mineral Products, 1.33-1.34; Mountain King, 45.50 cents; Tipperary, 7.9 cents; Montana Bingham, 42½-45 cents.

## THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world today because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and colds speedily and effectively. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## BABE BORN AT SEA DIES ON NIAGARA

Mail Liner In From Australia With Many Passengers For Northwest

Included in the sixty-seven passengers who disembarked here from the Canadian-Pacific liner Niagara yesterday morning was a party of particular interest to Honolulu, centering around Madame Melba, prima donna. In the party were Margaret ("Peggy") Center and her brother, Edmund Center, L. Y. Corruthers and Nellie Patterson, niece of the diva. Madame Melba will stay several months in the Islands, following plans made some time ago. With the exception of Miss Patterson, the others are local people, Miss Center being Madame Melba's protegee.

The Niagara was off port shortly after daylight and at Pier 7 about eight o'clock. An uneventful voyage is reported by the officers, the ship experiencing excellent weather for the entire trip. A baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bonn, second class passengers, on December 3, but lived only fifteen hours.

While waiting for pratique the crew amused themselves fishing for three big sharks who came up around the vessel and managed to hook the smallest of the three, measuring about six feet from tail to tip. The catch was hauled up on deck and exhibited for the benefit of the passengers, an amateur dentist with a pair of pliers extracting the teeth for souvenirs.

Of the sixty-seven passengers who left the vessel here, eight continued the voyage to the Coast on the Great Northern, two hours later.

The liner took 230 tons of cargo out, sailing at three o'clock in the afternoon. The largest part of the shipment was canned pineapples of which 7500 cases were put aboard. It also included 1234 cases of goods discharged here by the Makura intended for Vancouver. An accident to the winches on the Makura just before sailing from the British Columbia port prevented their discharge there without excessively delaying the ship and they were accordingly reshipped back on the Niagara.

A number of Americans are traveling home on the Niagara, many stopping off here before continuing. Among them is a party from Orange, New Jersey Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Henderson, Miss Henderson and Miss Ruth Agar.

## NAVY LIEUTENANT SUED BY WIFE FOR DIVORCE

Without service having been made on the libellee, the papers in the divorce suit of Mrs. Denise Mahan Beal against Lieut. Gratton A. Beal, U. S. N., have been returned from the mainland to the office of Henry Smith, clerk of the first circuit court.

The suit was filed in Honolulu on November 8, last. Mrs. Beal charges her husband with desertion. She says that they were married on September 23, 1910, in Rockville, Maryland, and have two children, respectively five and four years old.

Lieutenant Beal left Honolulu on November 7, 1914, and has not returned, claiming the wife. So far as she knows, his exact whereabouts are unknown, except that he was detailed to the U. S. S. Yorktown, "which is cruising near the southern coast of California," as Mrs. Beal is informed. Mrs. Beal asks for alimony and the custody of her children.

## OAHUAN'S CHRISTMAS NUMBER PUBLISHED

Although it carries a dainty spray of poinsettia on the red, white and green cover and editorially ignores the subject, this month's issue of the Oahuian is, in reality, a football number. This is perhaps not premeditated, but it was bound to happen when Puhouan is celebrating the winning for the fourteenth consecutive time of the interscholastic championship.

The opening story of the issue is called "Brutal Football," the object of the tale being to prove that it isn't brutal at all, while the "School Notes" department and the section devoted to sports carry a drip football and the duties of the pupils towards the team.

The Oahuian is always bright, although some of the jokes may be over the heads of outsiders, and the December issue is no exception to the rule.

## QUARANTINE SERVICE HAS A LITTLE NAVY

The local office of the public health service is growing as a naval power. An old launch in new guise, the "Oahu" has just been refitted with standard engines and is now in commission as an active member of the fleet. A marine railway is to be built on the quarantine side of the harbor on which to haul the launches when necessary.

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION December 8, 1916.

Wholesale Only. BUTTER AND EGGS POULTRY

Island butter, lb. cartons, 35 to 45 Eggs, select, doz., 67 to 70 Eggs, No. 1, doz., 60 to 64 Eggs, No. 2, doz., 40 to 45 Eggs, duck, 48

Young roosters, lb., 33 to 40 Hens, lb., 26 to 28 Turkeys, lb., 40 to 45 Ducks, Muscovy, lb., 27 Ducks, Peking, lb., 27 to 28 Ducks, Hawn, doz., 5.50 to 6.00

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE Beans, string, green, lb., 33½ to 34 Beans, string, wax, lb., 34 to 35 Beans, Mau Red, cwt., 5.25 to 5.55 Beans, calico, cwt., 5.50 Beans, small, white, cwt., 8.00 Potatoes, doz. bunches, 1.00 to 1.10 Carrots, doz. bunches, 2.00 to 2.50 Cabbage, cwt., 2.00 to 2.50 Corn, sweet, 100 ears, 2.00 to 2.50 Corn, Haw., sm. yel., 42.00 to 43.00 Corn, Haw., lg. yel., 38.00 to 42.00 Rice, Japanese seed, cwt., 3.70 Rice, Hawn, cwt., 4.00 Pumpkins, lb., 3.00

PEANUTS, small, lb., .04 Peanuts, large, lb., .02 Green peppers, bell, lb., .05 Green peppers, chili, lb., .05 Potatoes, Id., Irish, 100-lb. (none) Potatoes, sweet, cwt., 3.00 to 3.50 Potatoes, red, cwt., 1.00 to 1.10 Taro, cwt., 50 to 75 Taro, bunch, 15 to 20 Tomatoes, lb., .03 to .04 Green peas, lb., .07 to .08 Pumpkins, doz., 40 to 50

FRUIT Limes, 100, 75 to 1.00 Pineapples, cwt., 1.25 Pineapples, lb., .04 to .05 Watermelons (none in market) Papayas, lb., .02½ Strawberries, lb., .30

LIVESTOCK (Meat, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.) Hogs, up to 150 lbs., 11 Hogs, 150 lbs. and over, 10

DRESSED MEATS Beef, lb., 11 to 13 Mutton, lb., 14 to 15 Veal, lb., 12 to 13 Pork, lb., 14 to 15

HIDES (Wet-salted) Steer, No. 1, lb., 16½ (wet, white, each) Steer, No. 2, lb., 15½ Kips, lb., 16½

FEED The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu: Corn, sm. yel., ton, 47.00 to 48.00 Oats, ton, 50.00 to 54.00 Corn, large yel., ton, 45.00 to 46.00 Wheat, ton, 62.00 to 66.00 Corn, cracked, ton, 48.00 Middling, ton, 47.00 to 48.00 Bran, ton, 30.00 to 38.00 Hay, Wheat, ton, 28.00 to 32.00 Barley, ton, 45.00 Hay, Alfalfa, ton, 29.00 to 30.00 Scratch feed, ton, 60.00 to 64.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is T. M. D. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. box 1237. Salesroom, Waikiki corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

Island eggs are coming into the market more plentifully, and the price dropped during the week about 5c. a dozen. If the receipts of island eggs continue to get better, it is possible that the retail price of eggs will be much lower by Christmas. There is a good demand for poultry, as usual. Consumers wanting island turkey for Christmas had better order early, as the supply will very likely be limited.

The new crop of Maui beans is just beginning to come in. All those who were fortunate enough to plant beans this year, will receive good returns for their labor. There is a good demand for the red and calico beans, but the small whites are still in greatest demand. It is expected that a large part of this year's crop will be shipped to the mainland, where better prices can be secured.

This has been the best year for cabbage growers for some time. Cabbage has brought from two to four cents a pound throughout the year, and is now selling for two and two and one-half cents.

There are no island Irish potatoes in the market at the present time. Kauai sweet potatoes are again in the market, and a great many people are using them exclusively, as they are, without a doubt, the best sweet potato raised in the Islands.

The market is overstocked with limes, and the price is likely to drop to fifty cents a hundred before long. Nothing but the best limes should be sent to the market at this time.

The selling prices of roselles, so far this year, have been very discouraging; although the selling price to the consumer has been lowered to the actual cost of production, very small quantities could be moved. The local jam and jelly factories will not handle this product, claiming that they are unable to dispose of the jams and jellies. After the roselle has been on the market a while longer, it is possible that they will get the recognition which it would seem they deserve.

There is a shortage of island meat at the present, and a great many of the butchers in the fish market are using cold storage meat from the mainland. This condition is likely to remain unchanged for two or three months, at least. There was no change in the prices of dressed meats and hides, during the week. Feed prices are still on the increase.

A. T. LONGLEY, Marketing Superintendent.

## KAALUALU CATTLE HUMANELY HANDLED

RECORD PRICE REFUSED FOR RECORD COW

The new style shipping pen and chute for cattle at Kaalualu ranch, Kau, Hawaii, invented by and constructed under the supervision of Manager Edwards, is proving an entire success, according to reports received concerning its use.

The chute was installed last April and the first shipments made were of 1200 head of cows and heifers to Honolulu and Molokai. Since then more than 200 head of steers have been shipped to Honolulu, without the loss or injury of a single one.

Prior to the installation of the new method, the stock had to be driven nearly thirty miles to the shipping point at Kapu. There they were loaded by the usual method of roping then dragging them into and through the water to the boats.

At Kaalualu, under the new method the cattle are driven from a pen into a chute nearly seventy feet long and only wide enough for one animal to go into at a time. At the end of the chute is an apron the same width as the chute and hinged onto it. When the apron is lowered to a stringer at the water level.

A rope is placed around the neck of the leading animal, which is at the entrance to the apron. The end of the rope is thrown to the boat boys, and a pull on the rope slides the animal down into the water.

The method of handling simplifies matters for both the ranch and the steamship company, as only a day's notice is needed for getting the stock to the pens, and shipments can be made of any kind of weather.

Kaalualu was formerly the landing place for the Kau district, but its use was discontinued when Honolulu wharf was built, this being nearer to the road and the plantation. Until the construction of the new pen and chute it had been twenty years since any steamer had visited Kaalualu.

Since the institution of the new method

## SHIP CARCASSES AND NOT CATTLE

Marketing Superintendent Thinks Cold Storage Would Solve the Meat Problem

That much of the difficulty in the shipping of meat to Honolulu could be avoided by having the animals slaughtered on the other Islands and the meat shipped chilled to this city, is the theory of A. T. Longley, marketing superintendent of the territorial marketing division.

During the recent investigation of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company by the public utilities commission, it was brought out that in the shipment of the live steers they are frequently injured either in loading or unloading or en passage aboard ship. Quite often the meat is bruised before it is put on the market.

At present large quantities of meat are shipped to the marketing division which is rapidly bought up in Honolulu and it is the belief of Mr. Longley that sooner or later most of the meat shipped to Honolulu will come in cold storage.

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Longley, "that sooner or later most if not all the meat used in Honolulu will come in cold storage. I have given the subject considerable study and have come to the conclusion that to ship the meat this way will be not only more humane but more economical."

"According to tentative figures which I have prepared, shippers can save from \$7 to \$12 a head on cattle and from \$1 to \$2 on sheep if the meat is shipped here in cold storage. Under the present arrangement the shippers lose the hides which will bring on an average of \$6 each. The head is valued at ten cents, the liver fifty cents, the tongue fifty cents, tripe thirty cents, besides the loss of the hoofs and tail. All these items the shipper forfeits as the price for dressing the meat in Honolulu.

"The chief objection to shipping the meat in cold storage is that the principal Chinese dealers insist on fresh killed meat. On the other hand they are glad to get cold storage meat from the mainland whenever the other kind is not available. At present all the cold storage space on the Inter-Island boats is spoken for in advance for the entire year, and this meat finds a ready sale.

There is no reason why the cattle men should not ship the cattle on the ranch or at the shipping point. It will be more humane. The cattle will not be fretful and subjected to the treatment of being loaded and unloaded and the uncertainties of a sea voyage. Frequently cattle lose from twenty-five to fifty pounds from the time they leave the ranch until they reach the slaughter pens in Honolulu. And it often happens that they are kept here for some time before they are killed. It is well known that the meat of cattle is better while they are gaining in weight than when they are losing. It is more tender.

"When enough shippers are convinced that it will be more profitable to kill the cattle before shipment I believe that they will insist on shipping chilled meat instead of the live animal. There is a difference between chilled meat and cold storage meat. The chilled meat is really better than the fresh killed meat."

"When the time comes for such a move I do not doubt that the Inter-Island will be willing to equip one of their boats with a cold storage plant to take care of the shipments."

Stick To One Breed The rolling stone simile applies with force to the dairyman, swine breeder, poultry raiser or other producer who works with live stock in some form or other. After making selection of breed, any temptation to change to some other breed should be resisted. A good change is proven to be most necessary. Also improvement should be worked for with pure-breds, and not from crossing one breed with an other.

Good Health Makes a Happy Home

Good health makes housework easy. Bad health takes all happiness out of it.

Hosts of good women and good mothers drag along in daily misery, back aching, worried, "blue," tired and worn, because they don't know what ails them or what to do for it.

These same troubles come with weak kidneys, and if the kidney action is distressingly disordered, there should be no doubt that the kidneys need help. Get a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are safe and reliable. They have helped thousands of discouraged women.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50c a box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Good health makes housework easy. Bad health takes all happiness out of it.

Hosts of good women and good mothers drag along in daily misery, back aching, worried, "blue," tired and worn, because they don't know what ails them or what to do for it.

These same troubles come with weak kidneys, and if the kidney action is distressingly disordered, there should be no doubt that the kidneys need help. Get a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are safe and reliable. They have helped thousands of discouraged women.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name." Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and take no other. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50c a box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., or Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Good health makes housework easy. Bad health takes all happiness out of it.

Hosts of good women and good mothers drag along in daily misery, back aching, worried, "blue," tired and worn, because they don't know what ails them or what to do for it.

## COHEN APPROVES BONDS IF NEEDED TO HASTEN WORK

Believes That City Is Rich Enough To Pay For Necessary Improvements At Once

"STANDS FOR BETTERMENT" AT ANY REASONABLE COST

Wants Honolulu To "Keep Abreast Or a Little Ahead of Demands For Improvement"

Joel C. Cohen, who recently announced that he is a Republican candidate for the office of mayor, in an interview yesterday stated that he was in favor of a bond issue if it is shown that this is the best and quickest method of getting money for the improvements which are so badly needed by the city.

When approached on the subject Mr. Cohen admitted that he was a little reluctant to talk and gave as his excuse the fact that he had not given it the study that it deserved. He was out and out in favor of improvements, however, and declared that they could not come too soon to keep pace with the progress and prosperity of the city.

He declared that the city was in a transition period where it would have to turn its back on all piddling policies and squarely face the fact that Honolulu had reached a point when it would have to keep pace with all forward-looking communities in the matter of civic development.

Too Rich For Bonds "I really haven't given the subject of a bond issue sufficient thought to make a statement at this time," said Mr. Cohen, "for the reason that I have always considered Honolulu such a rich city as not to require a bond issue. However, if a bond issue is necessary to get the improvements that the city surely needs, I am in favor of such an issue. Furthermore, a city so wealthy as Honolulu can easily afford to pay the interest on a bond issue, just as it could afford to pay a raise in the tax rate."

"What I am chiefly interested in is the development of the city. We need our roads fixed. Much street improvement should be and will be done. Sewerage is undoubtedly one of the most important facts in a city. You remember the Drainage, the fellow in a modern play whose work was all down in the dirt under the fashionable church? Well, this character, apparently, the most insignificant in the cast, became the most important figure in the denouement of the drama. It was found that his despised labor saved the community from an epidemic. It is the same with sewers. As long as we have cities we must have sewers. On them depends the health of the community. And I believe that Honolulu should have the best sewer system that money can buy. And in some localities we need them as quickly as they can be put in."

Must Have Water System "The same is true of water. Eventually we must have a modern water system, a system that will take in consideration the future growth in population, a system that will be ahead of such growth and not behind it. No water is too good for the people of Honolulu and if it is necessary to spend money to give this city absolutely pure water, I believe in spending it."

"One of the arguments put forward by the proponents of the bond issue is that the sewer and water mains should be put in either before or simultaneously with the improvement of streets and roads. This is an argument that can't be easily answered. It is almost an axiom that it is good business and good money to get the mains down before the street is permanently paved. Dollars And Cents

"But the entire matter gets down to a basis of dollars and cents. Does Honolulu want these improvements fully enough to pay the interest on the \$80,000 which are asked by the bond issue? Can Honolulu get these improvements quickly by another method? These are the questions that the taxpayers are asked to answer. I am not prepared to give a final answer at this time. But I am prepared to say that I am heartily in favor of getting the improvements started and finished as quickly as possible and I am heartily in favor of whatever method is considered the best. If the work will be dragged along by a gradual raising of the tax rate then I am in favor of the bonds. If the tax rate would have to be raised so high as to cause widespread objection to such an increase and the issuance of bonds will solve the problem, then I am heartily in favor of the bonds. If the work can be done without delay best by issuing bonds, then let us vote for bonds and let enough money to keep us abreast if not in advance of the growing needs of the city."

"First, last and all the time I am in favor of the improvements and in favor of the bonds if that is the best and quickest way to get it done. I believe in doing business on a cash basis whenever it is possible, but as I said before, Honolulu is rich enough to stand either a raise in taxes or pay the interest on the bonds."

Roots and Pigs Do not attempt to feed young pigs on roots, especially raw roots, though a certain quantity might be used to supplement other feeding. Roots contain far too much water in the first place, and in the second place they contain far too little digestible albuminoids to nourish young animals and enable them to grow. If roots are to be used in any quantity, they should be supplemented by some dry food containing a high percentage.